MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

e Military Designs of the Administration.

Mississippi to be Blockded and the Revenue Collected on Shipboard.

lanations Demanded by the Southern Commissioners.

ense Excitement Throughout the South.

Supplies for Fort Sumter Cut Off by the Southern Government.

dition of Affairs at Charleston, Pensacola and New Orleans.

e Secession Army Ready and Anxious for War.

ported Revolutionary Plet in Virginia,

DESIGNS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861.

the naval armaments now going on mean no more or than the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi thern ports by men-of war, and the collection ue from on shipboard, is strictly true. Secre in that direction for some time, but action was deed for plain reasons until after the late municipal and te elections, and a test of the confidence of the busi-

he movements concerning Forts Pickens and Sumter fear is expressed that a collision may be precipitated supposed Major Anderson's supplies were cut off to-

ath this morning. He repaired immediately to the atte House, and was closeted with the President for r an hour. He is supposed to have brought news

e side the steadily swelling clamor of the radical ma-ity of its supporters against its passive policy spure it ity of its supportors against its passive policy spure it to decisive action upon the Southern question, while the other the certainty of driving the border slave the other the certainty of driving the border slave stes out of the Union by attempting to maintain the deral authority in the South by force of arms, exercising a restraining influence. But it is now but certain that the lashing of the Nimes and thume, and the loud growls of dissatisfaction at are at present making themselves heard here from very section of the North, will drive it into an abandon-ent of the pacific attitude occupied this week, and as ientions of those that lifted it into power. Republican aders from the West declare openly that it is high time in the administration to abandon the inertaces, in re-rence to political affairs, that has characterized it durrecent military and mavel movements do not turn out that they are expected to be, the entire Western repub-can press will follow in the wake of the New York gams, and make a general one aught upon the occupant

The administration preserves the most ominous silence regard to their movements. The knowing ones persist stating that the St. Domingo imbroglic is mixed up with the operations of the government. The developments of the next few days will disclose the fact that the

The Gulf squadron is to be commanded by Captain Stringham. The reasons for the increase of the naval The President and Cabinet have been busily engag

to day in perfecting military arrangements at Charleston and Pensacola. Governors Curtin, of Pennsylvania; and Pensacola. Governors Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Washburn, of Maine, and Moore, of Indiana, severally had interviews with the President this morning, and the rincipal sebject discussed was the present unsettled condition of the country and the best mode to meet it. upon Mr. Seward the whole blame of the present state of affairs. They assert that but for his dilatory policy, his interests at Chicago, Mr. Lincoln would have pursued a very different course; but, following the advice of a man whom Mr. Lincoln knew to have great administrative ability, and believed to be honest, he followed his

of affairs which Mr. Seward does not comprehend, and has not the courage to meet. Mr. Lincoln, basked by a majority of his Cabinet, has made up his mind to "take the responsibility," and test the question whether we

SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, April 4, 1861. and the government having been agreed to, though not official but informal, that the military status should remain, and no movements be made in regard to the Southern forts without first giving said Commissioners an intimation of what was to take place, and not having heard anything from the administration respecting its heard anything from the administration respecting its policy, they have made inquiry at the proper depart-ment to know what is the meaning of the sudden nava-and army movemente, and whether they are intended to go South; also, whether the Commissioners were rightly and properly assured when they were informed that the military status then existing should remain.

The Commissioners, I am well satisfied, will not get a satisfactory answer. If they got any approximation

The Commissioners, I am well satisfied, will not get a satisfactory answer, if they get any answer at all, which is hardly probable. It is pretty evident that all the as-surances which they have received were not sincerely and honestly intended.

THE REPORTED MEXICAN FORAY INTO TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861. The report of the contemplated raid on the Texas fron-tier by a large force, under the command of General Am

pudia, is regarded here as simply ridiculous. I have the highest authority for stating that it is without a shadow General Ampadia is a friend of the Juares nment, and that government is exceedingly desirou of cultivating the most friendly relations with our people-Instead of making war, they wish to make treaties, com-mercial and postal. So says the President of that repub-

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Washington, April 4, 1961.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel Brooks' company H, Captain
Barry's company A, and Captain Allen's company K,
received orders to leave this city for Fort Hamilton today. Duane's detachment of sappers and min the same place yesterday morning. It is commonly sup-posed that the above troops will eventually be sent to Fort Pickens, and then they may expect a pretty muss of it, and a few broken heads into the bargain.

Captain Meigs has engaged some forty carpenters for government employ, and they left this morning with United States troops, who were detached from service ere for duty in New York harbor.

THE FEELING AT CHARLESTON.

Washington, April 4, 1861.
Telegraphic despatches received here to-day from Charleston state that great uneasiness exists in that city, Washington government. The hesitancy and delay in evacuating Fort Sumter has led them to believe that seeret operations are going on looking to the reinforcement of that fort. Should this delay continue much longer it

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA AND MONTGO-MERY.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861. Lieut. Gilman, who arrived here late last night direct from Pensacola, stopped a few hours at Montgomery. He says that the new government is in full blast, and that they manifest a vigor and energy that is certainly commendable. They have now a more efficient army than that of the United States, for their whole soul is absorbed in its success.

The force which the Confederate States now have at

Pensacola is very formidable, composed as it is of the best men in the South, and officered by men who occupied dis-tinguished positions in the army of the United States. He isting between the two governments much longer. They are getting very restless, and appear anxious for a fight.

I questioned Lieutenant Gilman particularly about the reinforcements which it was alleged the Brooklyn had brown into Fort Pickens in the night. He said there was not a particle of truth in it. He said it was next to impossible to throw reinforcements into that fort without their knowing it. He says they keep up a vigilant watch

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Washington, April 4, 1861.

I am able to state authoritatively that Secretary Chase is as yet undetermined whether to reject the bids for the new loan below ninety-four, and issue Treasury

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Washington, April 4, 1861. There is a report here to-day of a revolutionary move ment going on in Virginia, under the lead of Major Ben. McCullough. It is said that there are at least five thouhist pretext. They are expecting reinforcements from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is reported that parties in those cities are quietly engaged in mus-tering recruits to aid the revolution. The federal autho-

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFICES.

Washington, April 4, 1861. The swarm of office seekers was thicker to-day at the Presidential mansion than at any time during the last week, but only about half a dozen persons were admitted. The balance, including several Senators and members of the House, had to be disappointed, although they patiently waited for hours. These exhibitions in the ante-room of the President become from day to day more disgusting

E. Delafield Smith, of New York, left here for home yesterday, and his commission as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York followed him by this afternoon's mail. APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made:—James F. Baboock, Collector at New Haven; Lapander R. Webb, dusky, Ohio; David Morgan, Postmaster at Minneapolis Minn.; Edwin Cowles, Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio Samuel Andrews, Postmaster at Camden, N. J.; Samuel

In addition to the other Maine appointments hereto-fore stated are Jason Weeks, Postmaster at Banger. Dwight B. Barnard, Postmaster at Calais; Wm. B. Smith, Collector at Machias; Truman Harmen, Collector at

Nearly all the California appointments were made to-day, as follows:—ira P. Rankin, Collector; Robert J. Stevens, Superintendent of the Mint; Samuel H. Parker, Postmaster; D. W. Cheeseman, Sub-Treasurer; D. W. Mudge, appraiser General; Walter S. Denio, Melter and Reference of the Mint, other F. Willis, Colored in the er of the Mint; Otis F. Willie, Coiner of the Mint Refiner of the Mint; Otis F. Willie, Coiner of the Mint. Mr. Rankin, while he was not supported by some of the Californians in Washington, is generally endorsed by them all as being a man of integrity and ability. Mr. Stevens is son-in-law of Senator Baker, of Gregon. He was opposed by Senator Sumner, who desired his brother in law appointed Superintendent, but finding himself beaten by Senator Baker, obtained his brother in law. Mr. Parker's appointment as Post master is a severe blow at Dr. Rabe, who claims to be the leader of the Germans of the Pacific. The appointment of Naval Officer, Navy Agent, Assayer and District

epublicans at the defeat of Dr. Rabe for the Post Office and the appointment of R J. Stevens, by the influence of Breckinridge and Lane for the Presidency. He has been an officeholder under democratic administrations for the last five years, and resigned only on the last of last January, to come here to get himself appointed through Senator Baker. Those who have pioneered and worked hard in the republican cause in Calfornia for years think themselves grievously wronged by the policy of appointing democrats to office in order to transform them into republicans. Mr. Stevens will control no less than one hundred and twenty-five appointwho, like himself, opposed the republican candidates for

the Presidency.
THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF PENSIONS.
Mr. Barrett, of the Cincinnati Gazette, is an applicant for Commissioner of Pensions, and not of Patents.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861 THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE SITE.

The Postmaster General has the subject of the site for The indications are that the present site of the Po Office will be retained, in which event the matter is settled, the consent of the Legislature having been given to the transfer to the government of any site which the

THE STRAMER PAWNER. The steamer Pawnee, now lying off the Washington Navy Yard, will probably leave for ports unknown on

Saturday. OFFICERS OF THE MINNESOTA. The following officers have been ordered to the stee Minnesota, destined for the Gulf.—Captain Van Brunt, Com. Chase, Lieutenants Werden, Walnwright, Badger, Johnson, Foster and Mitchell, and Watson Smith, Master, and Franklin Jackson, Chief Engineer.

NO MORE SOUTHERN LAND WARRANTS. Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, has given directions that no more land warrant are to be issued from the Pension Office to citizens o.

GONE OVER TO THE SECREPHONISTS.

as tendered his services to the Confederate States. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was formerly in com-mand of the Charleston Arsena!

Information has been received here stating that Lieutenant Falbott left Charleston to-day with important iespatches for Washington.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, April 4, 1861. Lieutenante Talbot and Sneiden have just reached th They are now in consultation with Governor Pickens

Charleston has to-day been in a state of excitemen anequalled since the first secession movement. A crisis s at hand. The appearance of a schooler off the harbor last evening, and her attempt to pass the batteries, her being fired into, and her subsequent mysterious disap pearance, have aroused apprehensions of the most serious character. The military leaders have been unusually active all day, and members of the Convention now in session belonging to the several fortifications have been ordered to their stations.

A thousand rumors are in circulation, the principal of which indicates that Fort Sumter will be attacked in the course of two days, and that the attack will be from the

people are anxious for a fight. The warlike feeling runs high. South Carolina was never so well prepared, and her

The Charlestonians generally say there shall be no

Later advices are understood to have been received from Montgomery, ordering further supplies to Major Anderson to be cut off.

fort and federal authorities. The danger is imminent, and members of the Conven

tion wait here, expecting a conflict before Saturday. Major Anderson will soon have to surrender in self-de fence, though it is believed that an attempt will be seriously made at reinforcement. Lieutenant Talbot, of Fort Sumter, lately promoted

went to Washington this forencon, as bearer of desp

REPORTED LETTER FROM FORT SUMTER. BUFFALO, April 4, 1861. noon signed "Johnson McNeill," a private in the army who enlisted at Buffalo a year ago, and who is now with as to the genuineness of the letter, which, on account of the soldier's inability to write well, was written by a sergeant, and brought by a passenger to New York on

the last steamer. He says:—
We have enough to eat and drink and sufficient to keep us for four menths. Our fuel is scarce, but that is no thing. The rebuls think we have been side, but they nor any one else will ever know how many men we have in this garrison. We have got sufficient to, hold the fort against the whole South in a body. Major Anderson is a true soldier, and so are the other officers, and the men would die for him. I only wish we had a chance to give the rascals hell, and we can do it, too. If we ever go out of this fort, it will not be with the wish of our officers. As to sonding us men and supplies, it is all nonsense to talk about it. It cannot be done. We are all right, if old Lincoln will only have the backbone to stand by us.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 4, 1861.

A special despatch from Washington to the Della, re porting a suspected attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, and that the frigate Minnesota, with other ships of war, had been ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi to collect the revenue, has created the highest excite day on the streets. There is nothing to confirm the report, which is discredited by men of better judgment.

Despatches from Montgomery to-day make no mention

The Second company of Zouaves left here to-day for

Eighteen hundred Mississippi infantry passed through Mobile yesterday for the same destination. The total force at Pensacola is five thousand.

The only danger of a conflict is from the presence of so

REPORTS FROM AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 4, 1861. Welcome B. Sayles, Special Agent of the Post Office Department of the Southern Confederacy, left to-night direct for Washington. After a thorough examination into the poetal arrangements in the Southern section, he has

until the Confederate States are ready to conclude their own, which will be shortly.

A salute was fired this afternoon by Captain James W. Meredith's private battery in honor of the ratification of the constitution by South Carolina, and the heisting of

REPORTED DISTURBANCE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

the workmen at Fortress Monroe; that a palmetto mag was raised under the walls outside the fort, and that the

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION

RICHMOND, April 4, 1861.

At twelve o'clock the debate was terminated in the Convention, and, after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Wise to extend the time for explaining the amendment, the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on the third reso lution, which opposes the formation of geographical or sectional parties in respect to federal politics, and it was adopted. The fourth resolution was next taken up. On motion of Mr. Wise it was amended by inserting the words "several States" in Heu of "United States," making

it declare that the Terrstories constitute a trust to be administered for the common benefit of the people of the several States—yeas, 68; nays, 66. Two other verbal

Mr. Morton moved to amend by striking out the last sentence, namely:—"If the equal admission of slave and between the systems, a fair partition of the Territories ought to be made, and each system protected within the limits assigned it by laws necessary to its proper developement." Lost—nays, 38; nays, 91.

Pending the further consideration of the resolution of

In the Committee of the Whole Mr. Flournoy m to amend the fifth section by striking out the words,
"and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection," thus
making the declaration simply that the legitimate use of the forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign force. Agreed to-68 against 61.

Two other amendments were rejected. resolution was adopted.

Mr. HARVIE moved to strike out the whole, and ins Resolved, That an ordinance of secession, resuming the powers delegated by Virginia, and providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for adoption or rejection at the polis at the spring elections in May, should be adopted by this Convention

out were all voted down. Mr. Harvie's substitute was rejected-year 45, navs 89

This was not strictly a test vote, but the Union men were Pending this the committee rose, and the Convention

NOTES. MONTGOMERY, April 4, 1861.

The Treasury notes of the Confederate States were is sued to-day under the law authorizing a million issue. The first bonds issued by the confederacy yesterday were for one thousand dollars, and sold at twenty per cent

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TREASURY

A FEDERAL OFFICER IN NEW ORLEANS. RICHMOND, April 4, 1861.

sent by his government at about the time of the sec of fexas, and remains there, it is suspected, for the purpose of giving information. The War Department of the Confederate States has a sicepless eye on him. He is be-

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY REPORTED SINCE MARCH 26, 1861.
Captain L. McLaws, of Georgia, Seventh infantry.
Captain R. H. Anderson, of South Carolina, Second

Captain R H Anderson, of South Carolina, Second ragoons. Captain Charles S. Winder, of Maryland, Ninth in

SECESSION IN NEW MEXICO.
GOVERNOR RENCHER HEADS IT—FORT MARCY

GOVERNOR RENGHER HEADS IT—FORT MARCY IN
POSSESSION OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

[From the St. Louis Republican, April 2]
Les Veras, New Mexico, March 12, 1861.
The stage arrived here this moning from Santa Fs., en
roue for the States, and as it was shout leaving here on
its way in, an express arrived from Col. Fauntieroy, commanding this military department, to the Commandant at
Fort Union, ordering this officer to presare for defense.
On yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the people of the
capital (Santa Fe), Americans and Mexicans en masse,
seeming to have sprung up like "Cadmus" men," well
armed and in great numbers, a tonce seized and now hold
Fort Marcy. Dol. F. declined to surrender the fort, as
was expected, and while in the act of remonstrating with
the populace, the citizen soldiery rushes upon the works,
and in ten minutes they were taken possession of.
Governor Rencher was the prime mover in these proceedings, and he now has charge of all the military equipments and public property. Everybody is surprised at
this well concocted and efficient coup d'armes. In brief,
New Mexico now has declared for and practically affiliated
with Texas and the South, and the United States is suddenly ignored and our allegiance changed.

Arizona also absolves her allegiance on the 16th inst.

## THE TARIFF AND THE STEAMERS.

cability of the Tariff Working Well-Errors Here, and Incomprehensible Clauses There-Decision of the Collector as to When the Goods are Shipped.

The troubles caused by the new tariff are legion. Every lay brings forth a new matter for dispute. At one time the trouble will be with regard to the schedule rates as compared with the new tariff; next it will arise from the shipment of the goods. Sometimes a merchant will claim to have his goods passed by the old tariff, because they were shipped before the 17th of March, and because the rates therein are lower than by the new one. At another rated by the new tariff because they arrived after April 1, provided always that the new is lower than the old

One very important case came up yesterday. A merchant or broker wished to pass an entry for some goods from Liege, Belgium, to this city. These goods were first sent to Antwerp, and there put on board the Emerald therefore given at Antwerp, bearing date March 16. On the goods arriving at Hull they were transported across the country to Liverpool, where they were shipped on board the Kangaroo, bound for this city. The bill of ading showed this shipment to have taken place on the the goods shipped then came up, and caused the following

"Here are two bills of lading for one shipment; one having the date March 16, the other March 20. Which are we to take as the actual one?" "Two bills of lading; how is that?"

per Kangaroo to New York." Well, then, you had better take the hull (whole) of

the bills, and act accordingly." "Oh, darn your joking," said the merchant; "the ship ment is from Antwerp, to be sure, and I wish to ente

the goods under the old tariff."

"Well, I suppose we must ask the Collector," remarked
the perplexed clerk; and off went clerk, merchant, entry,
advices, bills of lading, &c., to the Collector's private business sanctum. After discussing the case pro and con., the Collector decided that the goods were actually shipped at Antwerp for the Kangaroo, as much as they were lowed in the one instance it should be in the other.

Duties were, therefore, paid under the old tariff. been shipped at Liverpool, and not at Antwerp, and thus charged under the new tariff; but an appeal not having been made to the Collector was

clerks of another; "the tariff thus reads (reading from the first clause of the section on cotton); "On all manufactures of cotton' such a price and so on, and then it goes on to say, 'On all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected square yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of ten per centum in addition to the rates of duty provided in the foregoing schedules.' Now I wish to know on what the ten per cent is to be charged. Is it on the duties or

"I don't know," replied the other; "charge the rate as stated on the schedule we received yesterday. That is

"That is too bad," said the merchant: "the actual duty annot be more than about twenty per cent." The fifty per cent was, however, charged, and the

raiser was left to settle the difference if he could. ose," remarked a bystander, "making us deposit from to 150 per cent more than the actual duties require.

"I wish to goodness there had been no change at all," said a puzzled clerk who had been pestered for some time over an entry, and seemed at last to have solved it. But I suppose when we are able to understand it we shall have to leave to give others our chairs. Well,

wish them joy in their thorny seats." horn, via England, as to the actual time and place of shipment; but the matter was laid by for further con-

It is thought that something like a fair understanding of the tariff may make matters more pleasant for all par-ties; but when that enviable time will come is a matter of much doubt and speculation. There may be some thing looming in future; but what it is, or from whence it will come, "Ah, who can tell."

Buenos Ayrean Currency and the Custom House. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The article in your issue of yesterday, "Important Seizures at the Custom House," is very wide of your Scizures at the Custom House," is very wide of your usual intelligence in such matters. The merchant has no control over the contribicate of the Consul as to the Spanish dollar value of the Buenos Ayrean currency, the Consul being guided by special instructions from the department at Washington, as inquiry will show. Had the merchant the influence you indicate, he would claim that the Consul certify twenty six or twenty, saven Buenos Ayrean paper dollars as equal to one Spanish dollar—in lieu of twenty-itve—in other words, importers now pay duty upon an amount five to six per cent greater than required by strict construction of revenue law.

The closing paragraph of your article "Importation of Lead Busts as Works of Art has been thrown into the Shade, &c., is simply rediculous. Hides, horns and hones pay four per cent; hair pays eight per cent duty; wool free. Free of duty, after adding a per cent to meet Collector Schell's interpretation of the matter—if we

go some refuse, consisting of scrap iron, &c , from the different departments of the yard, was sold at auction. On removing the purchase, a certain person, whose name has not been allowed to transpire, taking advantage of the removal, filled several barrels with copper boits, thinking to get them through the gate as dross. There appeared to be at the gate, however, a Cerberus whose vigilance detected the imposture, and Mr. Waugh, the captain of the gate, stopped the cart as it was passing through. The stolen copper is valued at \$1,000, and the affair is to be thoroughly investigated.

## OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. John McLean, of the United

States Supreme Court.
We were informed by telegraph yesterday that Hou.
John McLean, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of he United States, died at Cincinnati yesterday morning. He was in his seventy seventh year.

of humble and respectable parentage; his father being a worthy emigrant from Ireland, and a weaver by trade, which he followed in his adopted State and also in Kentucky. In 1799 he settled in the territory northwes of the Ohio river, which now forms Warren county, Ohio, and turned farmer. His son isbored with him until be was eighteen years of age, when, having exhibited a love of study, he was placed in the Gerk's office of Hamilton county, in discinnati. With the selary of this position he was able to support himself while studying the law under the auspices of Arthur St. Clair, an eminent counsellor, and son of the Revolutionary general of that name.

McLean married Miss Rebecca Edwards, daughter of Dr Edwards, of South Carolina. In the fall of the same year, he being then twenty two years of age, he was admitted and entered upon his professional career at Lebanon Warren county, Ohio.

In 1812 he became a candidate for Congress. His district then included Cincinnati. He had two competitors, but was chosen by a large majority. One of his friends writes.—From his first entrance upon public life John McLean was identified with the democratic party. He was an ardent supporter of the war (of 1812-13) and of the administration of Mr. Madison, yet not a blind advocate of every measure proposed by the party, as the journals of that period will show. His votes were all given in reference to principle. The idea of supporting a dominant party merely because it was dominant did not influence his judgment or withdraw him from the high path of duty which he had marked out for himself. Mr. McLean often voted against political friends; yet so highly were both his integrity and judgment estimated that no one of the democratic party separated himsel

Mr. McLean often voted against political friends; yet so highly were both his integrity and judgment estimated, that no one of the democratic party separated himself from him on that account; nor did his independent course in the smallest degree diminish the weight he had acquired among his own constituents.

He was re-elected in 1814, when a display was made in his favor which is of rare occurrence in political history, receiving every vote cast in his district. His career on two most important committees—Foreign Reletions and Public Lands—is a sufficient lindex to the breadth as well as the sagacity of his views and his attention to the business duties of his position. Indeed, so high were his ideas of responsibility and trust in connection with the duties of a representative in the popular branch of the national Legislature, that he declined to become a candidate for the United States Senate when his election was considered a certainty. He nearly served out his term, until 1816, when, having been unanimously elected by the Ohio Legislature to the Supreme@bench of that State, he resigned, sad was succeeded in Congress by General Harrison. Just previous to his resignation he was on the committee that reported and supported the bill granting fifteen hundred dollars a year to members of Congress, instead of the per diem allowance of the time. He believed that under the law the business of Congress would be facilitated by direct attention. Having been "perverted and its effects disrepresented by selish aspirants," it was repealed the following session, and the law giving eight dollars per day and eight dollars for every twenty miles travel was instituted.

After dignifying the Supreme bench of Ohio for gix years, President Monroe appointed Judge McLean—in the summer of 1822—Commissioner of the Land Office; and, in the next year, he was elevated to the position of Postmaster General. Here he distinguished himself in a highly admirable manner, and drew forth the highest encomiums. He ignored the dead of the residua

1829 he appointed McLean to a seak in the Supreme Court of the United States, which he has held with so much dignity for a period of thirty years. In Livingston's memor it was stated that he was tendered the army and navy departments, but declined them; and another writer gives this account of the circumstances leading to his appointment on the Supreme bench, which are the more interesting from the fact that upon several principles of public policy he differed with the President. The story goes:—

When Jackson was about selecting his Cabinet McLean was sent for, to accrain whether he was willing to remain in Washington. The object of the interview having been stated, Judge McLean remarked that he wished to explain the line of conduct he had hitherto pursued, observing that the General might have received the impression from some of the public prists that the Postmaster General had used the patronage of his office for the purpose of advancing the General's election. He desired Jackson to understand that no such thing had been done, and that had he pursued such a course he would deem himself unaverthy of the President's confidence or that of any other honorable man. But, he was bound in candor to say, should he remain in office, he would not deviate from the course he had pursued under Mr. Adams; that in all he had done he had looked with a single eye to the public interegapiand that he would be governed by the same motive if future; that no power which could be brought to bear upon him would change his purpose. Jackson replied with warm expressions of regard and confidence, and wished him to retain the Post Office Department, regretting, at the same time, that circumstances, would not permit him to offer McLean the Treasury. The Judge replied that, having held office under the late administration, he was delicately situated; he required no distinction in the new organization, but would remain in his old office of the terms stated, or return. It being subject to the lightest court in the land, as men selected to

will give the pith of the learned Judge's conclusions.—

If there be any one line of policy in which all political parties agreed to that we should keep aloof from the agitations of other governments, that we shall not intermingle our national concerns with theirs. And much more, that our citizens shall abstain from acts which lead the subjects of other governments to violence and bloodaked.

A government is justly held responsible for the acts of its citizens. And if this government be unable or unwilling to restrain our dittens from acts of hostility against a friendly Power, such Power may hold this nation asswerable and eclare war against it. Every citizen is therefore bound, by the grant heat for his country, by his reverence for its law, and by the calimitous consequences of war, to exact his intence in suppressing the uniawful enterprises of our citizence in suppressing the uniawful enterprises.

1843, when he was united to Mrs. Sarah Bella Garrard, daughter of Israel Ludiow, one of the founders of Cincipnati.

The author of "American Statesmen in 1846," speaking of Judge McLean says:—Residing in the free State of Chic, separated from the slave State of Kentucky only by the Chic river, the opinions of this calm and disinterested statesman founded as they are upon personal observation, must have great value in the question of the abolition of slavery. I was curious to learn them. "If you touch slavery," replied he, "you rink a separation of the Union." These words were oracular, and were uttered by a man whom no abolitionist can surpass in the genuine love of freedom and right.

As to the power of Congress over the Territories, Judge McLean holds that "the true construction of the countition is, that implied powers can only be exercised in carrying into effect a specified power,

and this implication is limited to measures as propriate to the object." This safe rule is the only on he believes to be searctioned by jurists and statesment and holds that there is no specific power in the constitution which authorizes the organization of Territorial governments. "If the power is implied from the specific power given to regulate the disposition of the published, it must be limited to the ends in view. If Cogress exceed this in the organization of a ferritory, it go beyond the limitation, and may establish a monarch Admit that they may organize a government which she protect the land purchased and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no mes follow that they may establish slavery. This is a release which must be created by the local sovereignty. It is municipal regulation of limited extent, and necessarily an equally funited origin. It is a domestic relation, ow which the federal government can exercise no control Upon these views, General Cass said, "Judge Melea lays down the proper boundary of Congressional intersition."

In the Dred Scott case Judge Melean dissented from

lays down the proper boundary of Congressional interposition."

In the Dred Scott case Judge McLean dissented from the decision of the Court as given by Chief Judjice Thing, Elaborately arguing the case, Julge McLean was us appained that the Supreme Court of Missouri had dissipated an act of Congress, and the constitution of the sopereign State of Illinois, under which Dred Scott, his wife and children claimed that they were entitled to their free com-both of which laws it had not only regarded, but carried into effect for twenty eight years.

Judge McLean, called by a less ing whig the "guardian of the constitution," was understood to be the second choice of the republican party for the Presidency in 1856. Apart from his judicial and politics character he is lauded for the cheerfulness of his temper the affable frankhess of his manners and the force and eloquence of LL.D. from Cambrilge University, the Wesleyan University, and several other confeges and educational institutions in the Western and Southwestern States.

His name bas been mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the Presidency both by the whig and the republican parties.

republican parties

He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal
church in early life, and no man has been more steadfast
to his Christian profession. Judge McLean was truly a
good man, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

Chamber of Commerce.
THE COASTING THADE—REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN
SHIPPING—THE MEASURE DISCUSSED WITHOUT
BENEFICIAL RESULT—PREE TRADE ADVOCATED. The regular menthly meeting of the Chamber took place yesterday at their rooms, corner of Cedar and Willarge. The President-Peletiah Perit, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes an amendment was made by Mr. Opdyke regarding his report relative to the tariff, and as amended the minutes were approved. The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Chamber :—Charles W. Copeland, 122 Broadway; Abram S. Hewitt, 17 Burling slip: William L. King, 101

John street; Charles Squire, Jr., 10 Bridge st-eet. Archibald Gracie. Esq., was elected by ballot a mem ber of the Committee of Arbitration, in place of H. W. T. Mali, whose time had expired. The PRESIDENT informed the Chamber that the report

that the Legislature had passed .. bill conferring on them judicial powers was erroneous. As yet it had only passed one house, and not the other. Mr. OPDYKE, in answer to an inquiry from the Chair,

stated that the Committee on Quarantine had nothing further to report. The remonstrance had not been pre-pared, not having been deemed necessary. The special order of the day was next taken up, viz:-The majority and mimority reports of the special committee on the coasting and lake trade—the substance of

which was given by us two months since.

report against opening the trade.

Mr. Ngison said that a single fact was sufficient to sahad ships loading in the British waters of India, China, South America and other ports, and yet we wish to refuse South America and other ports, and yet we wish to refuse to England so simple a boon as the coasting trade privileges. He believed that not one in a hundred vessels employed in that trade would be foreign, even if the privilege were granted. It would soon be found not worth the interest of foreign merchants to embark in it, and the English inter-colonial privilege would be more important to us. It is poor policy for us to grasp all, and give nothing in return. We have no colonies, and, therefore, cannot offer anything but our coasting trade as an equivalent. He would, therefore, move the adoption of his own (the minority) report.

have different rates of tariff, and it was well known that protective tariffs would always bring some one or more interests in conflict with others—

Mr. Butar called the speaker to order. The Chamber had not assembled to discuss the tariff or disminon. The Parsmarch considered Mr. Brower do be in order. Mr. Browne did not intend to discuss partisan views. He only took a commercial view of the question, and at such a time as this it was the duty of every citizen to discuss the question. He then continued, if the country is to be permanently divided, they must have free trade in New York. If the Union is really gone, overy State will look out for itself and secure its own interests before again entering into relations with its neighbors. In such a case, New York call not for a moment consent to be bound to the restrictive policy of the North, and when the question arises she will not besitate to make had decision. With free trade, the predicted for the city of New York unparalleled commercial prosperity; but if the trade be cut off, it would wither up and decay.

Captain Nva said that Mr. Lindsay, when he spoke to the Chamber, proposed the opening of the coasting trade and the California trade. If this wore opened there would soon be a life of steamers running from Victoria to Panama, over 7,600 miles along the Pacific coast. These vessels would receive subsides from the British government had given up grasting subsidies, he would recommend that we hold on to the coasting trade, at least until we were able to build iron ships; then we might be in a better position to compute with Great Britain.

After some further remarks from Mr. Nilson, Mr. Stow said that in the South Kr. Lindsay's doctrine was about to go into practice. He would, therefore, move that the present committee be discoived, that a new committee be organized to make a new report gone in accordance with the present position of the country and what it required. If either of the reports were adopted he would vote for that of the minority.

Mr. Rotal P

United States has for foreign built irus ahips, whether steamers or sailing vessels, the same as if built in the United States.

Mr. Openez coincided with the views of the last speaker, but he thought neither report came up to the question in point. He understood the subject referred to the committee was simply the cousting trade between the Atlantic and the Factic; but since the Chamber had accepted the reports the whole subject was before the Chamber. The proposition of Mr. Lindsay was liberal and founded on just principles of reciprocity; and in his opinion the majority report did not fairly state or deal with it, nor dis that of the minority.

After further remarks from Captain Nyz,
Mr. BROWER said the merchants of New York, as a mass were in favor of free trade. Open the door for free trade; then admit foreign ships to the coasting trade, but not before.

Some further debate ensued, after which Captain Massalls said the country was not in a fit position to adopt either of the reports, nor did he think the Chamber was. He would, therefore move that the consideration of the matter be indefinitely postponed. Adopted with but one or two dissenting some other business unimportant to the general public, the following gentlemen were proposed as members, to be elected at the next meeting of the Chamber—Messes. B. F. Buller, P. Marie, L. T. Merrill and Mansfield Lovell.

On motion, the Chamber adjourned.

Will you please call the attention of Hercules Hackley to the fifthy condition of Franklin street, from Broadway to West Broadway? The street has not been cleaned since the middle of October last. If we are to have no redress, then we propose to petition the Common Council to close the street, that we may plant and raise a fine crop of polates for the suffering more not winter.

A TAXPAYER.